

Palestinians keep up protests

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian protesters threw stones at Israeli soldiers and vehicles on Monday, the second consecutive day of demonstrations in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Army sources quoted by Reuter said the protesters set up barricades and burned tyres in Hebron and outside Ramallah on the West Bank and at several places in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian sources said troops made several arrests in Hebron but there were no reports of injuries. Five Palestinian boys were shot and wounded during protests on Sunday marking the 40th anniversary of the U.N. resolution proposing the partition of Palestine. A curfew imposed on the Balata refugee camp near Nablus on the West Bank after Sunday's incidents was lifted on Monday.

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Centre on Arab children to be set up in Amman

CAIRO (Petra) — The Arab Childhood Development Council's board of trustees ended its meeting here on Monday after approving plans for setting up an Amman-based Arab study and research centre on Arab children. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund and member of the council's board of trustees, attended the meetings. Princess Basma expressed Jordan's thanks and appreciation for the council's decision to choose Amman as the venue for the new centre. Her Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is the honorary president of the council which was founded in Amman in April 1987.

Dakhqan returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ahmad Dakhqan returned from Tunis Monday after heading Jordan's delegation to meetings of the Arab Transport Ministers Council. Mr. Dakhqan, in an arrival statement, said that the council condemned Iranian attacks and aggression against Iraqi transport installations despite Iraq's positive response to all international peace initiatives and called on Arab states to offer facilities and to give priority to Iraqi transport companies.

Egyptian and Iraqi ministers arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Transport Minister Suleiman Metwally and Iraqi Transport Minister Mohammad Al Zubaidi arrived here on Monday to take part in meetings of the Arab Bridge Shipping Company which will open here today. A board of directors will be appointed for the new company to enable it to start its activities as of January 1988. The company which groups Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, will be engaged in sea transport operations.

Institute of Arab World opened in Paris

PARIS (AP) — The New Institute of the Arab World, a unique Franco-Arab cultural endeavour that has already won kudos for its architecture, officially became part of the Parisian landscape Monday in an inauguration ceremony by President Francois Mitterrand. The airy glass and steel structure on the left bank of the Seine melds modern Paris architecture with Arab forms and themes to create a centre for a "dialogue of cultures" billed as unique in the world.

Assad in Romania

BUCHAREST (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad arrived in Romania on Monday for talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the official Agerpres news agency said. Mr. Ceausescu greeted Mr. Assad at the airport and diplomats said the Syrian leader would probably press Romania to use its influence to promote an international peace conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورдан تايمز يوميّة سياسية مستقلة نصّها وتحلّيلها عن المؤسسة الصحافية الاردنية «الرأي»

Talks on refugees begin today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The directors of social affairs in Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees open a meeting here Tuesday at the headquarters of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to discuss problems related to social affairs and conditions of Palestinian refugees in host countries. The director general of UNRWA's relief services in Vienna will chair the three-day meeting. Jordan's delegation to the meeting will submit working papers to the meeting on the standard of social services at refugee camps in Jordan and problems impeding relief work. Other participants will submit working papers on social affairs services in their respective regions. Other papers will be submitted by UNRWA's Amman and Vienna offices. Participants, who come from Syria, Lebanon, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip will also visit Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.

King visits Baghdad, holds talks with Iraqi president

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Monday paid a brief visit to Baghdad and held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on issues related to the normalisation of relations between Iraq and Syria.

The King's talks with President Hussein were "within the framework of the ongoing consultations and coordination between Jordan and Iraq and covered current Arab affairs" and "its outcome which aims at enhancing Arab solidarity," in the light of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman Nov. 8-11, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

His Majesty the King visited Damascus and met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad last week following the Arab summit in Amman, where he arranged a meeting between Mr. Assad and President Hussein.

The group was led by the chairman of Syria's chamber of commerce, Badreddin Shalash. He told reporters in Baghdad that

diplomatic ties between Baghdad and Damascus, an Arab diplomat quoted by Reuter said.

Relations have been broken since 1980, when Syria backed Iran in its war with Iraq. Its support was a major obstacle to earlier attempts to bridge the gap between the two countries.

Since the Arab League meeting, Iraqi and Syrian news media have ended attacks on each other. A group of Syrian businessmen flew to Iraq last week for talks which they said centred on the possible resumption of trade ties.

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PEKING (Agencies) — Chinese President Li Xianian on Monday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein dealing with the outcome of the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri delivered the message to President Li.

Mr. Masri also held talks with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. Mr. Wu voiced the Chinese leadership's appreciation of His Majesty's role in making the Arab summit a success and his efforts towards implementing its resolutions, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Wu also expressed his country's satisfaction with the achievements made at the Amman summit, specially the revival of Arab solidarity and strengthening of collective Arab action, Petra added.

Mr. Masri arrived here from Pakistan after delivering a similar message from the King to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq.

The foreign minister is also scheduled to visit Japan on a similar mission with a message to the Japanese prime minister.

Mr. Masri's mission is part of Jordan's moves to brief world leaders on the outcome of the Amman summit.

Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem is currently visiting Europe on a mission similar to that of the foreign minister. Mr. Qasem has already visited Harare to deliver a message from the King to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, and Lusaka with a royal message for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. Mr. Qasem also travelled to Rome and the Vatican and delivered the King's message to Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Goria and the Holy See.

The Soviet Union has been cool to U.S.-led efforts to impose an arms embargo on Iran to force it to agree to the ceasefire call.

"No one should be in a hurry," Mr. Fedotov said. "To talk about it (the embargo) as a diplomatic pressure is something, and to put it into practice is something else."

He said.

Iraqis and Iranians keep up new wave of cross-border air raids

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraqi warplanes bombed two power plants in western Iraq and Iranian fighter-bombers struck a petrochemical complex in northern Iraq in tit-for-tat air raids Monday.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military official said Iranian buildups along the 1,180-kilometre front were "the last kick of the dying," insisting Iraqi forces would crush an imminent Iranian ground offensive.

In London, Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit confirmed two Iraqi raids on tankers in the Gulf — one on Friday and another on Sunday.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said that the Iranian raid targeted a residential area in Telkif, near

the northern city of Mosul, killing a civilian man and wounding another.

Tehran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the Iranian jets bombed a petrochemical plant in Mosul at 7.45 a.m. (0415 GMT).

Tehran Radio confirmed that Iraqi fighter-bombers raided the Hamadan province, but did not note the targets hit or elaborate on the damage.

INA said the Iraqi warplanes struck at 9.54 a.m. (0654 GMT) a major power generating dam south of Kangavar and returned six minutes later to stage another major raid on a power distribution complex just north of Hamadan city.

The Iranian mobilisation, he said, "is the last kick of the dying," insisting Iraq has "completely all preparations to defeat it."

Iraq accuses Moscow of being the 'chief obstacle' blocking arms embargo on Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz has accused the Soviet Union, Baghdad's main arms supplier, of being the "chief obstacle" blocking the imposition of an arms embargo against Iran.

The foreign minister said in an address to the Iraqi parliament on Monday that he hopes the United States and Moscow "reach results that could end the (Gulf) war and bring about peace" during next week's summit talks.

In an interview with AP, Ambassador Felic Pedotov said his Soviet Union did not believe that efforts to bring Iran and Iraq to agree to Security Council Resolution 598 have reached a dead end.

"If the current peace efforts failed again, then we will support a U.N. Security Council resolu-

tion imposing an arms embargo on the party which defies the international will," said the Soviet ambassador.

The resolution was endorsed unanimously at the Security Council on July 20. Iraq has accepted it, but Iran has not committed itself either way.

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"No one should be in a hurry," Mr. Pedotov said. "To talk about it (the embargo) as a diplomatic pressure is something, and to put it into practice is something else."

He said.

Bomb rocks supermarket building in west Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A bomb blast tore through a building housing a crowded supermarket in west Beirut on Monday, wounding at least one woman, police said.

Police said the bomb blew up in front of a third floor apartment in the building housing the "Goodies" supermarket in the residential area of Verdun.

Rescuers took one middle-aged woman from the building, but it was not immediately known if the blast left any casualties among morning shoppers.

Ambulances raced through west Beirut streets to the scene where the street was littered with broken glass.

Twelve people were killed and more than 100 wounded when bombs wrought havoc last week at Beirut airport and the American University Hospital (AUH).

Judicial investigators say those were described by police as part of a campaign to discredit Syria's law-enforcement efforts.

Police and militiamen in the mainly Christian eastern sector of Beirut have dismantled four bombs this month, mostly planted near supermarkets and office blocks.

There have been thousands of explosions in the Lebanese capital since the 1975 outbreak of the civil war. Most of the attacks have been attributed to failure of shrapnelers and prominent business men to pay protection money, or to rivalry for local dominance among feuding militias.

More than 100 bombs have gone off in west Beirut since a 7,500-strong Syrian army peacekeeping contingent deployed last February to end militia anarchy in the predominantly Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital.

In recent months, the Soviet Union has appeared anxious to withdraw its troops in Afghanistan.

Those were described by police as part of a campaign to discredit Syria's law-enforcement efforts.

Najib says Soviets to quit Afghanistan in 12 months

MOSCOW (AP) — Afghan President Najib said Monday that Soviet troops withdraw from his country in 12 months or less and that he would join an international conference on the situation in Afghanistan.

According to a report by the official Soviet news agency TASS from Kabul, Mr. Najib also said he hoped the next round of U.N.-sponsored peace talks with Pakistan in Geneva would be the last.

Mr. Najib, who was named president Monday at a meeting of

ambassadors racing through west Beirut streets to the scene where the street was littered with broken glass.

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hospital, and that both died in the blasts.

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Search for missing KAL plane focuses on Thai-Burma jungle

KANCHANABURI, Thailand (Agencies) — A senior police official who joined in search and rescue operations for a missing South Korean airliner said Monday a crash site had not been found as earlier reported.

"We did not spot the wreckage or find out anything about the aircraft," police Lieutenant-General Chitr Boonyachai told reporters in Kanchanaburi province, on the Burma frontier. "Initial police reports were uncertain."

Earlier, Air Vice Marshal Somneth Sundaravej, spokesman for the Thai air force, told reporters in Bangkok that the Korean Airlines (KAL) jet with 115 people aboard had plunged Sunday into a rugged, jungle area along the Thai-Burma border.

Gen. Chitr said three helicopters and two L-19 light observation airplanes joined in the search, but could not land in the area where the crash initially had been reported. The police officer

from the border area. Officials in Seoul said they had been informed that the crash site had been found.

The search, suspended at dusk, was to resume Tuesday.

The KAL Boeing 707 had disappeared somewhere near Burma on a flight from Baghdad to Seoul. It was to have landed in Bangkok for refuelling.

Initial reports from Seoul said aircraft might have crashed into the Andaman Sea between Burma and Thailand or into thick jungle along the Thai-Burma border. South Korean officials did not rule out hijacking or sabotage.

Gen. Chitr said three helicopters and two L-19 light observation airplanes joined in the search, but could not land in the area where the crash initially had been reported. The police officer

said his helicopter did land in a nearby village and that those questioned there came up with "confusing stories."

Thai authorities assembled a rescue force of doctors, nurses and ambulances at Kanchanaburi, close to the River Kwai and the notorious "death railway" built by the forced labour of allied troops captured by the Japanese army during World War II.

Lieutenant-Colonel Preecha Saensuk, who heads Kanchanaburi's police aviation unit, said 40 square kilometres were surveyed from the air while about 80 policemen trekked into the area and were in radio contact with his headquarters.

At one point, he said, they reported smoke billowing out of the forest. But it turned out to be smoke from village fires.

U.S. does not expect new breakthrough

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said Monday it does not expect next week's U.S.-Soviet summit to produce an arms-control breakthrough that would warrant extending the meeting.

President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are scheduled to meet for three days next week to sign a treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

George A. Arbatov, a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, said last week that Mr. Gorbachev would stay an extra day or two in Washington if it appeared success was likely on an agreement to reduce nuclear-missile stockpiles.

"We have no indication of that, certainly they have not told us anything about it," said presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater. "We frankly don't anticipate it."



Sweden reports explosives smuggled by plane to Iran

STOCKHOLM (R) — Couriers for a Swedish arms dealer smuggled explosives to Iran aboard commercial flights of the West German airline Lufthansa and Swissair, according to documents seized by Swedish customs.

Customs officers seized several thousand documents in raids between 1984 and 1986 in the offices of Scandinavian Commodities AB, a company in Malmö, southern Sweden. About 1,000 pages have been made available to Reuters.

The head of Scandinavian Commodity, Karl-Erik Schmitz, is currently awaiting trial on charges of smuggling explosives to Iran. He faces up to six years in prison if convicted.

He admits supplying Iran with explosives but says it was done legally.

Arms trade experts believe Mr. Schmitz smuggled explosives worth \$600 million to Iran. He bought them from Western European explosives companies, Israel and South Africa.

"Schmitz often sent small

amounts of explosives to Iran on commercial airliners. We have many documents. They were intended as samples for testing," said senior customs official.

"After the Iranians tested and approved them, the main deliveries went by sea," he said.

According to one document — an invoice sent from Scandinavian Commodity to the Iranian National Defence Industries Organisation in Tehran — 1,000 detonators and 1,000 delay elements were sent from Frankfurt to Tehran on February 21, 1985 aboard Lufthansa flight LH 600.

Another document — a telex from Scandinavian commodity to the Iranian buyers — says a shipment of seven different kinds of explosive materials and components, including nitro penta, hexogen, hexal and combustible checks.

A telex from Mr. Schmitz to Tehran, dated Feb. 6, 1985 reads: "We have been most unfortunate with our first delivery under this contract... It should have been delivered by our own courier by air to Tehran. Our courier was however stopped in the customs and we came into a very delicate situation. The matter is however now solved."

More documents show Mr. Schmitz regularly sent explosive materials and components from Europe on Iran Air flights.

Libya denies part in new Chad fighting

ROME (AP) — Libya on Monday denied Chadian allegations that it sent troops to Chad from neighbouring Sudan.

A Libyan Foreign Ministry official quoted by the Libyan News Agency (JANA), monitored in Rome, described the reports as "lies," saying the struggle was actually being waged between opposing Chadian forces.

"Libya denies all responsibility for the inter-Chadian fighting and... has closed the Chad dossier and left Chad to the Chadians," the ministry official was quoted as saying.

The Chadian embassy in Paris issued a statement over the weekend claiming its army had fought troops from Libya's Islamic legion who entered eastern Chad from the Sudanese border Friday. It said three Chadian soldiers were killed and five wounded.

On Nov. 21, Chad reported another Libyan penetration from Sudan, saying five Libyans were killed.

In its response Monday, JANA said that in reporting the fighting, Chad "has once more... resorted to fabricating lies and incidents in

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Released Frenchman says Waite held by same group

LONDON (AP) — Former French hostage Roger Aque said Monday his kidnappers told him they were holding Terry Waite and described the Church of England envoy as a spy for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

A spokesman for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, said: "We have also heard from other sources that the captors do not believe he was a spy. We have no further comment."

In a British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) radio interview, Mr. Aque said he told his kidnappers that Mr. Waite was negotiating for the release of other hostages — but the kidnappers insisted he was an American spy.

The 31-year-old freelance journalist was freed in Beirut on Friday by his Shi'ite Muslim kidnappers along with Jean-Louis Normandin, 36, a lighting engineer for France's Antenne 2 Television Network.

He said he was "90 per cent" certain that Mr. Waite was held hostage in the room next to him from March until August. No group has ever claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Waite, who disappeared in Beirut on Jan. 20 after leaving for a meeting to try to negotiate the release of other hostages.

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Shomron: 3 commandos involved in Israeli camp raid

TEL AVIV (AP) — A top army official said three guerrillas, not two as reported earlier, tried to break through the Israeli-Lebanese border on hang-giders last week, a newspaper reported Monday.

One of the guerrillas landed in northern Israel on Wednesday and opened fire on an army camp, killing six soldiers and wounding seven before being shot to death.

A second guerrilla touched down north of the border where he was killed in a gun battle with Israeli soldiers.

Chief of Staff Gen. Dan Shomron said three guerrillas on three hang-giders were involved in the infiltration attempt, the Jerusalem Post newspaper reported Monday.

Gen. Shomron would not provide further details, such as what happened to the third guerrilla and glider, the newspaper said.

An army official said Monday he could not confirm the report. "We only know of two hang-giders," said the official who, in keeping with military regulations, spoke on condition of anonymity.

The pro-Syrian Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, which claimed responsibility for the attack, has said four guerrillas were involved in the infiltration and that two returned safely.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Gen. Shomron and other top army officials on Monday briefed the cabinet on the attack, but no details were released.

After the session, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the army would soon draw the appropriate conclusions and in the meantime would do everything possible to prevent future attacks.

Army officials said after a preliminary investigation that soldiers at the camp ignored a 20-minute advance warning of a possible attack and failed to carry out orders to go on high alert.

The soldier who eventually killed the guerrilla said he only succeeded because the attacker stopped firing for a few seconds.

"The dead attacker seemed well-trained, jumping about with great speed and shooting and throwing grenades right at the

soldiers' heads," Samal Gideon Bashari was quoted as saying by the domestic Itim news agency.

"The army didn't train me to fight an individual attacker."

Bashari, who was wounded in the attack, told Gen. Shomron from his hospital bed. "I was taught how to capture positions and fight against enemy forces, not against an individual soldier."

The Israeli police have opened an investigation into the Agence France-Presse (AFP) news agency on charges the agency violated military censorship when it reported last week's border infiltration by a glider-borne guerrilla.

Police spokesman Rafi Levy on Sunday said investigators were considering the rare disciplinary action of filing legal charges against the French agency, which reported the infiltration while the story was still banned from publication.

But Levy said investigators had not yet decided whether to file charges against the agency.

Pinto said the rare decision by the military censor to request a police investigation "shows how angered they were about this particular case."

Generally, foreign journalists who break censorship are given warnings by the censor's office. In rare cases, the censor will revoke press credentials, and some organisations have had their international telex transmissions interrupted briefly.

Ozal sweeps back to power

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal swept back to office on Monday with an absolute parliamentary majority from general election voters seeking stability.

With less than two million of the 26 million votes still to be counted, officials said Mr. Ozal's conservative Motherland Party was set to win about 290 seats in an expanded 450-seat assembly.

Only two of five other parties, the centre-left Social Democrat Populist Party (SDPP) and the right-of-centre True Path Party (TPP), were likely to win seats and provide vocal opposition, especially on economic issues.

The opposition had complained during the campaign that the complex election system, which combines first-past-the-post with proportional representation, was biased in favour of Mr. Ozal.

Political science Professor Fahir Armaoglu, a respected newspaper columnist, told Reuters: "The result shows that the Turkish people, who suffered in the days before the 1980 coup, want stability more than anything else."

The election was the most open since the coup and three years of military rule which crushed political chaos and extremist violence in which more than 5,000 people had died.

A key plank of Mr. Ozal's policies, which include a free-market economy to improve the lot of the 52 million Turks, is taking Turkey into the European Community (EC) despite deep-rooted opposition in some member states.

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PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Hotel de police

News in French

Un Ob de plus

News in Hebrew

Varieties

News in Arabic

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News Summary

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News Summary

Top Twenty

... Music

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Evening Show

News Summary

21:00 ... Music USA

22:15 Music USA Jazz

23:00 News

23:10 World Report

News Summary

23:10 World Report

News Summary

23:10 World Report

News Summary</p

Home news

Crown Prince stresses responsibility of media

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has delegated Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom, Albert Butros to deliver his address at a ceremony in London for awarding certificates of merit for outstanding radio and television productions in the U.K. and the countries of the Third World.

In his address, Prince Hassan underlined the role of radio and television in the modern age of technology. He also stressed the role of satellites in promoting understanding among nations.

The Crown Prince emphasised the serious responsibility of those involved in radio and television production.

Prince Hassan also pointed to the use of radio and television in promoting development and

North-South dialogue. He called on authorities in charge of these media to focus their attention on topics of concern to the Third World and to highlight the achievements and services of these countries towards promoting human civilisation.

In his address, the Crown Prince referred to humanitarian issues which he said, were highlighted by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, and paid tribute to the Jordanian Radio and Television Corporation for its efforts in spreading awareness among the public on various humanitarian issues.

Dr. Butros distributed awards and certificates of merit to a selected group of radio and television programme producers.

Symposium calls for Arab higher councils on roads

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day symposium on the prevention of road accidents ended here on Monday with the delegates recommending that higher councils on roads be established in each Arab state for designing and supervising programmes to reduce the number of road accidents.

The symposium, which discussed a large number of working papers on subjects related to roads and road accidents, recommended that Arab governments offer first aid training to members of the public, so that citizens could be capable of assisting road accident victims, to Zuhair Malhas, President of the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSRPA), which helped to organise the symposium.

Dr. Malhas said that the participants recommended setting up data banks on road accidents, administered by Arab experts, for collecting and analysing information and advising planners. The symposium also recom-

mended that more intensive campaigns be launched, throughout the Arab World, on ways to reduce road accidents.

Dr. Malhas noted that the participants gave prominence in their discussions to traffic engineering and the need for proper specifications and measurements in road-planning.

He said they recommended that traffic regulations be introduced in school curricula, so that children learn about these rules at an early age.

The participants called on Arab countries to unify their legislation governing the use of roads and the use of safety equipment, such as seat belts, and the issuance of drivers licences only after applicants pass first aid courses.

Upon the conclusion of the symposium, the delegates sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, voicing appreciation for his sponsorship of the event.

Seminar to discuss oil and future development

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab World opens here today with the participation of oil and energy ministers from Arab countries.

The seminar, which is expected to be opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will also be attended by experts and officials from Western European countries, including Mr. Claude Cheysson, European Community (EC) commissioner for Mediterranean policy North-South relations. The two-day seminar is expected to focus mainly on oil relations between Europe and the Arab World.

The organisers of the seminar are: the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Jordan, the

Arab Thought Forum, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in Kuwait and the Beijer Institute (The Swedish Academy of Science).

A press release issued by the organisers on the eve of the seminar said that despite all efforts towards developing other sources of energy, oil will continue to be a crucial factor in global economic viability and growth.

The Arab countries will, in view of their major oil resources, continue to play a fundamental role as energy suppliers, and will be strongly affected by developments in the oil markets, the release said.

British artist paints unusual views of well-known places

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Petra Bank Art Gallery this week is an exhibition of watercolour paintings by the British artist, Martin Savage. Entitled "Two Journeys to the South; the King's Highway and the Nile," the watercolours capture familiar and not so familiar views of Jordan and Egypt.

A popular artist whose work sells well, Savage aims to please. He claims not to be a great artist but, rather, a craftsman, providing the kind of paintings that are in great demand, as did the early Impressionists whose atmosphere and mood Savage strives to imbibe into his own work.

In some of his work, Savage is quite successful in capturing the spirit of these artists. The painting of the little brown and white-tinted mosque at Aydios, with its clarity and transparency, is specially effective. This mosque also represents a more unusual view of a famous site. It is when Savage concentrates on such views, rather than on the more commonly depicted ones, that his work takes on a special quality.

Other examples of this uncommon view are his renderings of the cottage beneath the walls of hobak and of the house in wheis. In these paintings, he captures the attractive simplicity of these dwellings, as well as a

strong sense of the wide-open space in which they sit — a feeling that only comes with a deep understanding of the Jordanian countryside.

Savage is equally successful in his painting of the Dead Sea as it is seen glimmering in the distance from the hills of Tafileh; the view of Madaba with its clustering houses crowned by the red-roofed church — a scene so familiar yet so rarely captured; and the Egyptian village scenes with their ochre houses and tall palms.

In all of these well-composed works, Savage has caught the clear, vaulting blue of the endless sky, as well as little details that give the scenes their touch of true authenticity.

It is in these works, as well, that Savage's new-found boldness with colour and his increased confidence combine most successfully and effectively with his spontaneity and lightness of touch.

Aware of his own weaknesses and capable of pinpointing where a certain painting is not quite right, perhaps in terms of composition or in application of paint, Savage draws on the experience and, thus, moves from strength to strength.

The exhibition, which was opened by British Ambassador Mr. John Coles on Sunday, will run until Dec. 5.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai confers on Monday with Claude Cheysson, European Community (EC) commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-

South relations. Mr. Rifai reviewed Middle East developments and Jordan-EC relations with Mr. Cheysson (Petra photo)

Jordan, Denmark discuss prospects for further cooperation in energy fields

AMMAN (J.T.) — Danish Minister of Energy Svend Erik Hovmand on Monday met with Jordanian Cabinet ministers and other senior officials to discuss prospects of promoting oil and energy relations.

The Danish minister, who arrived on Sunday to take part in a seminar on prospects for oil and future development in Arab countries, paid tribute to Jordanian economic and trade relations.

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He explained the investment incentives offered by the Jordanian government and said that the Kingdom was keen on promoting its economic and trade ties with Denmark, especially in the fields of energy and electricity.

Mr. Hovmand also explained a Jordanian-sponsored five year development scheme for the Israeli occupied Arab territories which, he said, is aimed at helping the Arab population face the consequences of the Israeli occupation, such as unemployment, forced migration and economic restrictions.

At a meeting with Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, Mr. Hovmand said that his country was ready to contribute to Jordan's development schemes and to promote bilateral cooperation through joint committees.

Denmark has supported the European Community's recent resolution which calls for marketing West Bank products in European countries, Mr. Hovmand said at the meeting.

The minister spoke on the prospect of executing Jordanian-Danish joint ventures and outlined Denmark's potentials in energy and electricity production, refrigeration and milk-processing.

Dr. Kanaan briefed the Danish minister on Jordan's current five-year national development plan, saying that Jordan has been able

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Chairman of the Board of Directors:
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Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
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Neighbours and friends

THE SYMPOSIUM on economic integration and cooperation between Jordan and the European Economic Community (EEC) held in Amman under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan marked the 10th anniversary of the Jordan-EEC Agreement on Economic and Social Cooperation. Clearly, the participants at the symposium drew heavily on the experiences gained in the past 10 years, when Jordan-EEC economic and social relations took off on a good, solid start.

The two-day session of the Euro-Arab dialogue, which was also held in Amman under the patronage of Prince Hassan marked the third such meeting organised by the Arab Thought Forum. The agenda of this session of the Euro-Arab dialogue focused on regional issues, ranging from the Gulf situation to the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, the session concentrated mainly on general Euro-Arab relations with a view to the future.

One does not have to look far to discern that the two important gatherings are highly complementary. In fact, one cannot review Arab-EEC economic and social relations outside the greater context of the Euro-Arab dialogue. This larger dialogue acts as the umbrella under which all economic, social and cultural ties between the EEC and the Arab World are pursued and articulated. There is no better way to express this complementary approach to Arab-European relations than to recall the words of the president of the University of Jordan in his address to the symposium on behalf of Prince Hassan on Saturday. He said that Jordan looks to Europe as a partner and an ideal party to work towards the attainment of its economic and social development objectives. In his inaugural speech to the Euro-Arab dialogue forum on Sunday, Prince Hassan reiterated the Arab wish and determination to further develop Arab-European relations. He rightly pointed out that the proximity between Western Europe and the Arab World is more than geographic but touches on shared traditions and cultural heritage, as well. The attainment of unity in the perspectives of the two sides provides the terra firma on which future comprehensive relations should be established.

There were many eras in the past when Europeans and Arabs shared "one world," when the exchange of knowledge and perspectives was the rule rather than the exception. That is why in pursuit of solutions to our contemporary problems, whether in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Gulf war, the Arabs look first and foremost to Europe for understanding, cooperation and assistance.

In this vein, it is our earnest hope that the participants at the current dialogue, as well as the policy-makers in Western European capitals, would begin to view the issues and conflicts of our area of the world on a regional level. To paraphrase the words of Prince Hassan in this context, Western Europe is invited to tackle "the convergence of tension spots" in the region by linking the Arab-Israeli conflict with the Gulf war. Indeed, the two conflicts have many similarities and pose common threats and dangers. Of the two conflicts, the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially in the Palestinian problem, remains our region's primary conflict and constitutes the basis of the string of crises that have plagued us.

To have a constructive dialogue between the Arab World and Western Europe could be just the modest beginning of the process of understanding and unification of perspectives. Yet without such an exchange of views, the peoples and governments of the two sides cannot hope to arrive at a shared perspective with a view to eliminating the critical points of contention between them and commence the task of finding constructive solutions to the problems of the Middle East.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Solidarity with Palestinians

ON THE DAY OF SOLIDARITY with the Palestinian People King Hussein reiterated to the international community that Jordan's support for the rights of the Palestinian people is unarguable since it emanates from Jordan's historic, geographic and national links with the Palestinian people. Jordan, the King said, continues all that it can to fulfil the aspirations of the people under Israeli rule. In his message sent to the U.N. committee on the Palestinian people's rights, the King said that the struggle in Palestine is one between the legitimate owners of the land and the usurpers; and for this reason Jordan spares no effort in supporting the steadfastness of Arab people of Palestine to help them hold tightly to their land and their homes. In this light we tell the aggressors that they can not enjoy peace and occupy our land at the same time, and their plans and expansionist designs will end in failure because the Palestinians are firm in their determination to resist enemy plans.

Al Dustour: Struggling for Palestine

IN HIS MESSAGE to the U.N. committee on the rights of the Palestinian people King Hussein stressed that the conflict in Palestine is a struggle between the owners of the land and the usurpers of Palestine. Jordan over the past 40 years, the King said, has built its policy on supporting the Palestinians in their struggle to maintain their rights in their land. Jordan has been extending help and assistance to the Palestinians with the hope of rescuing the land of Palestine from Israeli annexation and Judaisation, and has been trying to help the Palestinians to abort Israel's plans and its attempts to evict the Arabs from their homeland. The Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was another chance for Jordan to reiterate its policy and to declare its support for the U.N. committee's endeavours to help the Palestinians regain their rights and their homes. The King said that Jordanians and Palestinians form one part of the Arab Nation which is the target of Israel's aggression. Jordan, the King said, should and will continue its help to the Palestinians with all its might and with whatever means under its disposal.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan's commitment

KING HUSSEIN seized the opportunity of the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People in order to reaffirm Jordan's total commitment to the people now under Israeli yoke. In his message to the U.N. committee on the rights of the Palestinian people the King explained Jordan's firm policy with regard to Palestine with which Jordan is closely bound geographically, demographically and historically. The King said, attracts millions of believers in God, and for him personally it is a country to which the Hashemite family is attached and one that is holy for all Muslims. In his message, the King reiterated his personal commitment to the Palestinians and their land, and pledged more support and assistance to the Palestinians to help them regain their legitimate rights.

Gorbachev gets INF success but reform pressures continue

By Tony Barber
Reuter

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev enters next month's summit with President Reagan certain of securing his first solid success on arms control but acutely aware of the pressures on his drive for domestic reform.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons (INF), which the two leaders are due to sign in Washington, enables Gorbachev to contend that his "new thinking" on foreign policy has produced tangible results.

But the road to the summit was rocky. When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited Moscow in October on a trip expected to produce a date for the summit, Gorbachev said an INF accord alone was not enough for a meeting with Reagan.

This position abruptly changed within a few days when Gorbachev despatched Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Washington to pursue talks on

the INF accord and announce that a summit in the United States would be held.

One Western ambassador in Moscow said he thought Gorbachev hesitated before fixing a summit date because he felt he had to consult one last time with colleagues in the ruling politburo.

His caution was provoked, many foreign analysts think, partly by a row in the Communist Party in October when Boris Yeltsin, outspoken leader of the Moscow city party, offered to resign because he thought reform was happening too slowly.

Gorbachev, who earlier had endorsed Yeltsin's attacks on corruption and resistance to reform, sanctioned the dismissal of Yeltsin in November — seemingly because in the last resort the Kremlin leader put a premium on party unity and discipline.

The youngest Kremlin leader since Josef Stalin, Gorbachev took power in March 1985 at the age of 54 and quickly impressed his countrymen and the outside

world with his vigorous but informal style of leadership.

At home, he introduced more openness in public life, ousted officials linked to the late President Leonid Brezhnev, cracked down on corruption, tried to streamline the economy, freed some dissident and even hinted at a review of Stalin's misrule.

In foreign policy, he established himself as a formidable opponent to Reagan and sought to inject new dynamism into Moscow's policies on nuclear arms control, Soviet-Chinese relations, the Afghan war and Eastern European affairs.

The result has been a ferment unmatched in Soviet life since the times of Nikita Khrushchev, who denounced Stalin in 1956 and, like Gorbachev, encouraged a cultural thaw that led to the publication of outspoken books and more frankness in the press.

A stocky, balding peasant's son from southern Russia with a Moscow University degree in law, Gorbachev often portrayed his

policies as "revolutionary" and an attempt to make up for ground lost under Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

As the scale of Gorbachev's ambitions became clear, so did the extent to which his policies were meeting resistance in the vast party and government bureaucracy, and running up against deep-rooted apathy among millions of Soviet people.

From the summer of 1986 on, Gorbachev increasingly filled his speeches with attacks on his opponents, declaring that "the old is not giving up without a fight" and vowing that he would tolerate no let-up in his drive for change.

The composition of the ruling party politburo and its central committee secretariat, which runs the party machine, made clear Gorbachev could not afford to ignore the influence of leaders with views more conservative than his own.

Two close associates of Brezhnev, Kazakh party chief Din-

mukhamed Kunayev and Ukrainian leader Vladimir Shechibitsky held on to their politburo posts, until well after Gorbachev's initial clear-out of the Kremlin "old guard."

Gorbachev helped generate a fresher atmosphere in U.S.-Soviet relations and has met Reagan at two previous summits, in November 1985 and October 1986.

The 1986 summit in Reykjavik produced tentative accords on sweeping reductions in nuclear weapons, but fell apart over disagreement on Reagan's "Star Wars" space defence project — for Gorbachev, the key obstacle to progress.

Gorbachev reshaped Soviet policy towards Asia, seeking improved relations with China — estranged from Moscow since the 1960s — and Japan. He maintained traditional warm ties with India by visiting New Delhi in November 1986.

Gorbachev also sought to end the deadlock over the Afghan war, which he called "a bleeding wound" for the Soviet Union, and declared Moscow's readiness to withdraw the forces which it sent into Afghanistan in December 1979.

Western officials who have met Gorbachev describe him as a humorous, outgoing, and highly intelligent man, with an open mind, who displays a charm and ease of manner rare among past Soviet leaders.

He took the lead in fashioning a new policy towards dissent by telephoning dissident leader Andrei Sakharov in December 1986 to tell him he was being freed from internal exile. The

Crown Prince: Time ripe for new phase in Euro-Arab ties

(Continued from page 1)

and Italy were submitted by representatives of the respective countries to the dialogue's first working session Monday morning.

These papers presented a descriptive, analytical and statistical review of the past and present cultural, political and trade ties between these respective countries and the Arab World and provided figures on the volume of these countries' energy imports from the Arab World.

These papers also stressed that Britain and France had relatively maintained a higher political commitment to the Arab causes than that of Holland, Italy and West Germany.

According to the papers, the balance of trade between Arab and these European countries was in favour of the latter, as Arab countries continue to be the main markets for European exports. Imports from Arab countries have been limited to natural gas and oil.

Commenting on the presence of Western fleets in the Gulf, Holland, which dispatched naval forces to the area four months ago, said it would be reconsidering the step in a meeting to be held next week.

Marianne van Leeuwen, from The Netherlands' Institute of International Relations, said The Hague might pull out its naval forces from the Gulf for financial considerations. "Although the step of sending our navies there is politically supported by the government and the majority of the public and political parties," Holland is facing some financial difficulties in maintaining the costs of the navies in the Gulf, said Ms. Van Leeuwen.

Pierre Jacquet, assistant director of the Institute of French International Relations, said his country had a special situation in the Arab Mashreq and Maghreb due to geographical, economic, historical and cultural factors.

France, he said, has a different policy in this area because it has remained away "from being led by the U.S." and has constantly supported Arab causes on international levels and among European countries and members of the European Community.

However, he said, that Paris' foreign policy in the Arab World is now "in a turning point" and needed assessment since France cannot remain idle.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he said France had maintained bilateral policies and sets of commitments which at times "clashed with the interests of Iraq and Iran." The French policy in this regard, he said, "suffers from lack of coherence and is reactive to events." Hence, Dr. Jacquet said, he will not expect a basic policy in the Gulf area, but rather, France's action would be restricted to the policies of the multinational bodies and the European Community.

He said France remained committed to the 1980 Venice Declaration on the Middle East and was in total support for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict including the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

On the situation in Lebanon, Dr. Jacquet maintained that France was "now in no position to influence the flow of events there."

"We recognise Syria as a key power in the Middle East," said the French researcher although he emphasised that his views on French international relations did not represent the stand of his

organisation to promote ties between Arab and European countries.

The Arab reactions to ideas included in the five working papers came from Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, professor of political science at the University of Jordan, Dr. Mohammad Sayyid Said, from the Al Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo and Dr. Osama Al Ansari, advisor at the London-based Arab International Bank for Investment.

Dr. Abu Jaber called on Arab and European countries to become "economic and strategical partners since the problems of our area are your [Europe's] problems too and nobody is benefiting from the present mess."

"We and Europe should be the strategic interland of each other," said Dr. Abu Jaber echoing constant calls made by Prince Hassan in this regard.

Questioning whether Europe was serious in continuing the Euro-Arab dialogue, Dr. Abu Jaber said it was high time for Europe to exercise its role on the two parties to the Iran-Iraq war and on the two superpowers.

Stressing that there was an inseparable link among the major problems of the area — the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in Lebanon — Dr. Abu Jaber said: "We [Arabs and Europeans] need to cooperate on these hot issues of the area. We want peace but we don't want to be pacified."

Dr. Said said negative trends in relations between Europe and the Arab World needed rectification.

Despite the famous Venice Declaration made six years ago, "the European policies in the Middle East have come more to the negative side," he said.

Dr. Said said that the Arabs see Europe as "an alternative to the U.S. and the USSR and a balancing force in the international arena. Hence, it is important for Europe to change their policies of patronage to more pragmatic ones."

He said the failure of the Arab policy in the eyes of the West stemmed from "our failure to project to them a minimum standard of pan-Arab solidarity. Therefore, if Arab states fail to

establishment of a Euro-Arab

summit is very considerable achievement," he said.

Italian political, trade and economic relations with Arab countries were contained in a paper submitted to the meeting by Prof. Pier Giovanni Donini.

Prof. Donini said that Italy kept "a very low-profile" foreign policy until 1973 giving priority to economic ties with the Arab World.

He said the problem of Italy's earlier policies vis-a-vis the Arab World was that the policies "developed in a haphazard manner because of no governmental planning." However, there had been a change in the situation since then, he said.

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Foreign students in America can benefit both sides

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Herbert Simon

PITTSBURGH — The United States has had trouble in the 1980s with aspects of world leadership, from industrial competitiveness to arms control, from the Pacific rim to the Gulf. But in one area, higher education, it today reigns supreme. And that has created a problem of its own: A tidal wave of foreign students.

American brainpower has always been enhanced by immigrants. What is new is the extent of the foreign penetration of U.S. higher education. More than 300,000 foreign students were enrolled in American universities last year, 60 per cent of them in technical fields. But only 30,000 American students attend universities overseas. Of these, perhaps 3 per cent study in areas such as engineering, computer science and physics.

Foreigners who earn Ph.D.s from American universities provide the most impressive (and, to some U.S. taxpayers, shocking) evidence of this boom. Statistics from the National Science Foundation show that from 1963 to 1983 the percentage of foreign-born doctoral students in industrial engineering grew from 7 to 68, in mechanical engineering from 28 to 60, in electrical engineering from 23 to 55, in chemical engineering from 22 to 52.

The other field that attracted most foreigners was computer science (including artificial intelligence, robotics, software engineering and cognitive science). Last year, foreign students made up 40 per cent of Ph.D. candidates in such fields.

For the first time in modern history, one country seems to deserve, at least in the advanced sciences, as the university of the world. "The United States is viewed, worldwide, as the place

to come and study in the sciences," says John Reichard, vice president of the National Association for Foreign Students.

The intellectual migration has provoked intense debate: Is it good for America to educate the world's best and brightest? How bad is it for other countries to lose some of their best brains as some students elect to remain in the United States? What kind of policy is it that subsidises America's corporate rivals with millions of dollars' worth of vital research?

There is little doubt that American taxpayers are subsidising the boom. The tuition paid by foreign students is "less than half" of the yearly cost of training a graduate engineering student, according to the University of Michigan. This strikes a growing number of Americans as unfair. Why should an American university charge a graduate student from Tokyo the same as a student from Toledo? If the Japanese student wants American education so badly, let him (or his government) pay for it.

Foreign governments' contributions totaled less than 2 per cent of the research budgets of 100 leading U.S. research universities surveyed by the National Science Foundation.

But that may not be the principal problem. "We don't have too many foreign students, we have too few Americans," said the director of the American Society for Engineering Education, Karl Willenbrock. "We are not attracting enough of our students into graduate schools." Moreover, according to the science foundation, 57 per cent of the 5,000 foreign students granted doctoral degrees in the sciences from American universities last year said they intended to remain in the United States.

"We have done very well with the people we got from other countries," said Peter Renz, the next 10 to 15 years are crucial. During that period the number of competing interna-

tional laboratories, corporations and learning systems will continue to increase. These years will decide whether the United States remains in the first rank or falls behind. The critical difference might well be made by foreign students.

American graduate schools need more American students. Most who earn bachelor's degrees take a job or enroll in law or business colleges, opting for fields that pay better than research. They will not change that view because Congress passes new laws but because they are stimulated to compete with their colleagues from abroad. These "invaders" in scientific fields are often among the top 10 per cent of graduate students. But a striking sign of America's natural generosity and courage in competition is that the excellence of foreigners breeds almost none of the anti-foreign sentiment seen in other parts of the world.

The historian Barbara Tuchman recently expressed misgivings: "In the United States one sees a deteriorating ethic in most spheres... When people do not care and have no goal in view they do not function at their utmost. They grow lax and accept defeat. Incompetence is the companion of decline. Competence is the ability to do work expertly, neatly and correctly. To raise the level of public understanding from frivolity to a readiness to take things seriously will require a great and concentrated national effort."

In meeting this challenge, everything will depend on maintaining excellence in higher education and repairing the quality of primary and secondary education. If foreign students should ever stop pressing for admission to American universities, it would be a sign that America has lost its last great resource — The Washington Post.

We believe that a 50-50 trade is fair. It has become important to America that a substantial fraction of the trained foreign students remain at work in the United States as long as there is a large deficit of U.S. applicants to the long, strenuous, underpaid doctoral programmes.

The next 10 to 15 years are crucial. During that period the number of competing interna-

Conference analyses lopsided Jordan-EEC trade ties

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Different emphasises on aspects of Jordan's lopsided trade relations with the European Economic Community (EEC) countries arose during the first working session of the conference entitled "Economic Integration and Jordan-EEC Relations."

A side paper on "The Trade Relations between Jordan and the EEC," which was not included in the formal schedule of the conference but whose main points were nonetheless highlighted by Monther Share, supported Dr. Haddad's conclusion.

Dr. Share states: "Jordan appears more like a customer than a partner. Jordan's balance of trade with the EEC is not only in deficit, but has been worsening over the years." The overall deficit in 1971 was 17.3 per cent, rising to 47.4 per cent in 1986.

The increase in the trade deficit was attributed, by an observer, to the one-way traffic of trade between Jordan and the EEC.

Several other participants in the session commented that Jordan is becoming a dumping ground for European goods. "We give them JD 300 million yearly, yet what do we get from them?" asked one economist.

Jordan's main imports from the EEC include chemical products, machinery and equipment, foodstuff, spare parts, dairy products, electrical equipment and pharmaceutical products. However, its exports to the EEC are only phosphate, fertilisers and vegetables.

The restrictions and limitations placed by the EEC on Jordanian goods are justified as means to avoid the collapse of member states' industries, but were, nonetheless, seen by the participants and observers as reinforcing the one-way trade traffic between the EEC and Jordan.

Dr. Share cited the EEC's preferential tariff reduction, ranging between 40-80 per cent for Jordanian exports. Although this may appear to be in the interest of the Jordanian producer, Dr. Share pointed to the restrictions on certain products' entry dates into the EEC market. "These entry dates are inconvenient, especially with regards to agricultural products, since it is often our off-season and, therefore, our production is low," he said.

In a paper entitled "Trade Relations between Jordan and the EEC and Jordan's Export Promotion Efforts," Aid Erafag contends that the EEC has no need for Jordanian products, since its own member states can produce

everything produced in Jordan in larger quantities, and because the transfer of products is easier. The recent accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain makes it even more difficult for Arab agricultural products to enter the EEC market.

As for the zero-rate tariffs on industrial products from Jordan as of 1977, Dr. Share said, "there are no restrictions because they know that our industrial products can not compete."

However, two of the main Jordanian imports to the EEC are exempt from the zero-rate tariffs. The EEC has the right to impose a ceiling on the following imports: phosphate, chemical or mineral fertilisers and phosphatic and fertilisers with phosphate content. "And when this quota or ceiling is reached, the EEC can reimpose it. Even with these products, the EEC opens the door on one hand and slams it on the other," Dr. Share said.

At the same time, potash sales to Europe are relatively high. Jafar Salem, European sales representative at the Arab Potash Company (APC), told the conference that Europe presently imports 20 per cent of APC sales, representing 6-7 per cent of its overall potash sales.

According to Dr. Share, the reasons behind the company's success in exporting its potash are the competitive price and quality of the product, as well as shorter shipping time and lower shipping costs. These aspects overcome the EEC's technical or qualitative requirements on imports, which are based on manufacturing criteria used in domestic EEC industries. In addition, the prices of the Jordanian products are in line with the national provisions of the EEC countries, which impose maximum prices for certain products.

Mr. Insan Afifi, representing the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), said that Jordan has achieved international producer status for phosphate rock, potash and fertiliser exports, and is the third largest exporter of rock phosphate. EEC imports of rock phosphate from 1983 to 1986 averaged JD 16.7 million, of which only 1.9 per cent was imported from Jordan, along with a minimal percentage of diammonium phosphate.

Both the JPMC and the APC see that increasing exportation of

fertilisers and raw materials to the EEC will help bridge the gap in the trade deficit.

As for the future, Mr. Salem expressed fear that the EEC might impose protectionism, in the form of import duties and anti-dumping regulations.

Other imports face not only these barriers, but are also subject to licensing and require technical verification or certificates of origin, all of which further complicates the transfer of goods, said Dr. Erafag, adding that the prices set by the EEC are sometimes set at a level which disregards the supplementary costs and end charges inherent in importing.

Despite the tilted relationship between the EEC and Jordan, several participants stressed Jordan's underdevelopment as the basis for the imbalance.

Dr. Share pointed out that the EEC is highly competitive, as almost all imaginable products and services are offered by either domestic manufacturers or other exporters, and that it is questionable whether finished goods currently produced in Jordan can find a ready market in such a high-volume area.

According to Dr. Share, only competitive offers, coupled with a long-term marketing effort, are likely to pave the way for lasting and rewarding involvement of the EEC market. Therefore, Jordan should concentrate on upgrading the domestic standards of production and quality control, upgrade industrial processes and technology, expand export incentives and establish a domestic export promotion association including the public and private sectors.

In addition to discussions revolving around the reasons behind the lopsidedness of relations between Jordan and the EEC and ways to rectify the imbalance, EEC-West Bank relations were discussed.

In a paper entitled "EEC Relations with the Occupied Arab Territories," Dr. Ahmad Katanani reviewed the deteriorating conditions in the West Bank and Gaza and the ways the EEC could help improve this situation. (A review of Dr. Katanani's paper and EEC relations with the occupied territories will appear in the Jordan Times on Wednesday).

Sartre: A born-again writer

ARTRE: A Life by Annie Cohen-Solal. (Heinemann, £17.95).

FIGHTING AGAINST: A Biography of Jean-Paul Sartre, by Donald Hayman. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £14.95).

By Douglas Johnson

The problem for the biographer of Sartre is that he wrote an autobiography. *Words* (*Les mots*) was written in the 1950s, revised and published in 1963. It is, as everyone agrees, a magnificent piece of writing and earned him the Nobel Prize for literature which he refused to accept. All his biographers complain that the autobiography goes when the author is only 11 years old, but they seek to find it. They dwell on the early period, that of *Paradise*. Sartre was a child, according to account, in the most united family in the finest country in the world; then, his widowed mother and father having died when he is 15 months old, remarries. He, say his biographers, is the son of his interests in the lives of Baudelaire, Flaubert, and *Genet*. There is Baudelaire'sisme and rage at his mother's marriage, Flaubert's feeling ofulsion when he could no longer accompany his doctor father on his rounds. *Genet's* belief that was rejected by everyone, by itself.

Yet there is more to the autobiography than the frustration of rapid ending (and there are many prefaces, interviews and essays where Sartre is very informative about himself and his life), and there is more to it than possible indications why he had interested himself in main figures of the past. The biography presents us with many facets, interviews and essays where Sartre is very informative about himself and his life, and there is more to it than possible indications why he had interested himself in main figures of the past. The biography presents us with many facets, interviews and essays where Sartre is very informative about himself and his life,



Sartre demonstrating in Paris on the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Algeria. He was published a few months ago, and Annie Cohen-Solal, whose highly successful biography now appears in an unpleasant English translation, tell us a great deal about their subject. But neither gives us a convincing portrait of the man. With *Words* Sartre has destroyed the trail, and these, the most assiduous and well-organised of biographers, fail to come to any conclusions about this writer.

Annie Cohen-Solal tells us that when he was writing *Words* he was sufficiently curious about his origins to take a train to Perigueux and to call on his father's sister. But she had died some three months before. Even had he made the journey earlier, or even had he seen the trunk full of letters and family souvenirs which was still in his aunt's flat (and which this biographer has seen) in all probability this would not have made any change in the dialectic which was to dominate his life or to the ideological mystifications to which he was subject.

He did not believe in the importance of literature in the world, yet he believed that he was born from the act of writing and that the process of writing was of overwhelming importance. Annie Cohen-Solal tells us of a visit which Sartre paid to the Ecole Normale Supérieure in 1960 or 1961. He lectured on "the possible in history" and he found himself confronted by Althusser and his pupils. In the discussion that followed it was the professional Marxists who was the more successful. Dialectic for Sartre was a natural, instinctive way of thought: it was not a rigorously elaborated philosophical position. He was far from being a thinking machine.

Therefore we need to know about Sartre the man. Of these two biographers Annie Cohen-Solal is the more informative and has been the most persistent in finding out new material.

Annie Cohen-Solal presents us

with the outline of a pattern in his life. For example, she finds Sartre's interest in different options in his love affairs, and his compartmentalisation of them, significant. She remarks, perhaps sentimentally, that the choice of a mate is an indication of the type of future that is contemplated.

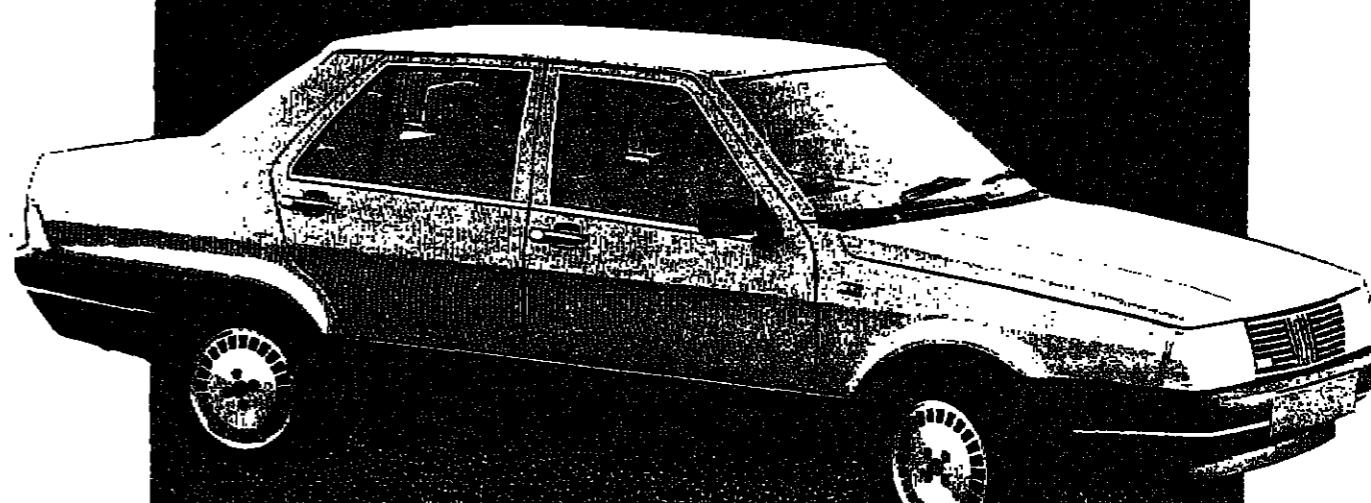
When a student, Sartre met one of his cousins, Simone Jollivet, who was leading a somewhat racy life in Toulouse (and later in Paris), and he had an off-on relationship with her.

About the same time he became officially engaged to the cousin of one of his fellow *normaliens*, whose family he believed to be wealthy. But she had died some three months before. Even had he made the journey earlier, or even had he seen the trunk full of letters and family souvenirs which was still in his aunt's flat (and which this biographer has seen) in all probability this would not have made any change in the dialectic which was to dominate his life or to the ideological mystifications to which he was subject.

He did not believe in the importance of literature in the world, yet he believed that he was born from the act of writing and that the process of writing was of overwhelming importance.

However, this is not the end of the story. In 1956 Sartre had made the acquaintance of a 19-year-old Jewish Algerian girl, Arlette Elkaim, who was studying philosophy. She became closely attached to him, a member of the "household" as such friends were called, and some ten

ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

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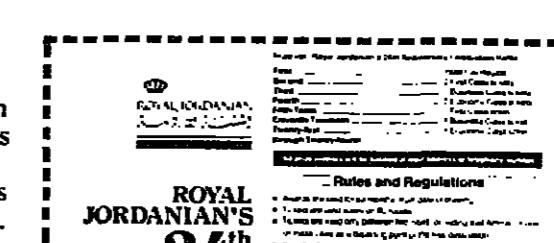
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ROYAL JORDANIAN 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Rates and Regulations

Prizes and Prizes

Conditions and Terms

Information and Details

Egypt holds Sudan to scoreless draw in Africa Cup first leg

KHARTOUM (R) — Egypt's National held Sudan's Al Hilal to a 0-0 draw in an uninspired first-leg of the African Champions' Cup soccer final here on Sunday.

The Egyptians, who played a tactical defensive game, were just shadows of the glittering side which won the Cup-Winners' Cup in 1986 for the third year in a row and won the Champions' Cup in 1982.

They seemed threatened by Al Hilal, the dark horse of this year's competition, in short spells during the second-half.

But the Sudanese, who surprised everybody including themselves by reaching the final could not pierce National's defences.

Having squandered the chance to score at home with the support of a maximum capacity crowd at Khartoum Stadium, Al Hilal will now have to live with the awesome prospect of taking on the Egyptians when they are invincible.

Abdul Aziz Zakaria, better known here as Mengistu, was

ble at home with a blank score sheet from the Sunday clash.

National looked agonisingly close to go one up two minutes into the match, when Aiman Shawki hit the right post from a loose ball deflected by goalkeeper Yer Deng.

With midfielder Tamer Abu Zeid and forward Hossam Hassan closely marked, National never came close again.

Al Hilal, the first Sudanese side ever to reach the final of an African club competition, took the initiative in the second-half, but they lacked the finishing touch and were consistently denied by National's alert defenders.

Temper briefly flared in the dying minutes, prompting the referee to book Hilal's Gamal Khamis for dissent.

Earlier in the match, National's Hassan was involved in a mid-air collision. He was treated on the sidelines and came back on with his right arm bandaged.

Abdul Aziz Zakaria, better known here as Mengistu, was

about to give spectators something to cheer when defender Hamadah Sedki materialised to put the ball away with the tip of his toe and deny the Sudanese a point-blank shot.

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia broke the bank in the \$1-million-stakes match tennis show Sunday, beating Pat Cash of Australia in the finals, 11-21, 21-18, 21-7, 22-20.

Lendl took home \$583,200, while Cash left empty-handed.

"I felt a little sympathy for him. It's hard to play like this and walk away with nothing. But we all knew it could happen," Lendl said. "When I remember Wimbledon, though, I lose my sympathy for him."

Lendl, the world's No. 1 player, and Cash, the Australian who beat him in the Wimbledon final, qualified for the best of five final games of 21-point games by beating out Stefan Edberg and John McEnroe in two days of round robin matches.

Blazers score their 5th consecutive triumph

PORTRLAND, Oregon (AP) — Clyde Drexler and Steve Johnson scored 28 points each Sunday night, leading the Portland Trail Blazers to their fifth consecutive NBA victory, 125-104 over the New Jersey Nets, who lost their fifth straight game.

Jerome Kersey, who scored 21 points in the first half, finished with a season-high 27 for the Trail Blazers. Kersey scored 12 in the last 6 minutes of the first half as Portland turned a 42-34 deficit into a 61-54 halftime lead with 27-12 streak.

Balhi will take a boat from Bahrain to Karachi via Dubai and then its overland through India, Nepal, Tibet and China.

Frenchman left with only his feet to tour the world

A globe-trot from Paris to Peking for a 'cup of tea'

BAHRAIN (R) — Thieves who stole his car, bicycle and motorbike left a young Frenchman only his feet, and now he hopes to be first to trot the globe without using aircraft.

Djamel Balhi, 24, from Paris, told reporters on Monday he has so far braved the Gulf warfront and scorching Arabian deserts in a 6,000 km (3,600 miles) jog.

Speaking at a brief stop in the

Gulf Emirate of Bahrain, he said: "I arrived in Baghdad just in time to hear an Iranian missile slam into the school near where I was staying. It killed 32 people," he said. That was on Oct. 13.

A former marathon runner, Balhi has crossed Europe, Turkey, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, carrying only a small backpack, since he left Notre Dame in Paris on May 23.

"I couldn't find water in Saudi Arabia and I needed to drink every half hour," Balhi said. "The most difficult bit is finding a place to stay and take a shower. But someone usually puts me up at his house."

Balhi will take a boat from Bahrain to Karachi via Dubai and then its overland through India, Nepal, Tibet and China.



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CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

The American Women of Amman proudly presents their Annual Christmas Crafts Bazaar, on Friday, December 4, 1987, from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., at the American Community School. Special handcrafted items and baked goods for sale. Santa Claus, food, games and raffle tickets.

Admission: 250 fils for age 12 and older.
All proceeds go to local Jordanian charities.

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3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 sitting rooms, 1 reception room with dining room, modern kitchen, glassed-in veranda, and maid's quarters, central heating and 2-car garage. Villa is surrounded by garden.

Located in Shmeisani, behind Marriott Hotel.

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Inquiry ordered following soccer riots in Scotland

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — Scotland's Sports Minister Michael Forsyth said Sunday he is to call for a full report into an incident at a Scottish Premier Division soccer game in which a gas canister was fired into the crowd, injuring some 40 people.

The incident happened during Saturday's match between Hibernian and Glasgow Celtic, which was held up for 17 minutes before Celtic won 1-0, to go top of the standings.

Officials said 40 fans were taken to hospital and several hundred more were treated for the effects of fumes. The match was held up as supporters invaded the field to escape the gas.

Police, who are studying a video film of the match, said the canister was fired from the Celtic end of the ground into covered bleachers occupied by Hibernian supporters in the second-half.

Announcing the inquiry, Forsyth said such behaviour was both stupid and dangerous, and did nothing for Scotland's sporting image.

SEMI-VILLA FOR RENT

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Speaker

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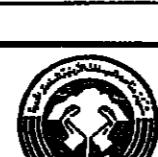
**FERTILIZER UNIT
INVITATION TO TENDER NO.
7/87**

JPMC announces the invitation to TENDER NO. 7/87 for 400 m. tonnes of caustic soda.

The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD 25 for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 noon, local time, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1987.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director



ANNOUNCEMENT

SUPPLEMENT ADDENDUM NO. 1

Jordan Phosphate Mines Company announces the issuance of supplements for the following tenders:

20F/87 (2) electrical walking dragline for Eshidiya mine. 23F/87 handling, storing and truck loading facilities.

We request participants in the above-mentioned tenders to contact Supplies Chief Bureau at General Offices in Amman to obtain their copies of the said supplements.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS COMPANY (C.C.C.)

REQUIRES

AN ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

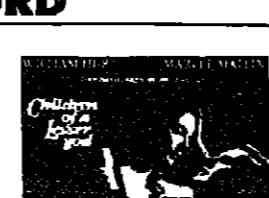
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Redskins 23, Giants 17
Jay Schroeder, benched two weeks ago, threw three touch-down passes in the second half, rallying Washington from a 14-point deficit as the Redskins all but mathematically eliminated the defending super bowl champion Giants from playoff contention.

Cardinals 34, Falcons 21
Neil Lomax passed for 369 yards (337 metres) and two touch-downs as St. Louis beat Atlanta. The Cardinals scored on three of their four first possessions in building a 21-7 lead.

Rams 35, Buccaneers 3
Charlie White ran for 137 yards (125 metres) and two touch-downs, and Jim Everett threw for two more scores as the Rams won their third in a row to improve to 4-7. The Bucs, meanwhile, lost their fourth straight to fall to 5-6.

49ers 38, Browns 24
Joe Montana passed for 342 (312) of San Francisco's 455 total offensive yards (416 metres) as the 49ers took the bite out of Cleveland's vaunted defence.

Team members remember Aldridge as introverted, but said there was no hint of serious problems. Davis said Lombardi was sensitive to Aldridge's personality and was rarely as critical of the defensive end as he was of other players.

Aldridge played on three championship teams, but in the early 70s, towards the end of his career, his problems surfaced, starting as spells of depression in the off-season.

"Things just got hard for me," he told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

In April 1972, he was traded to the San Diego Chargers where he played two seasons before ending his career.

In 1977, Aldridge caught the U.S. NBC television network's attention, and worked the super bowl as a sideline reporter. But

Davis at the ends, Henry Jordan and Ron Kostelnik at the tackles.

Although he was not bothered by the voices on the air, his life away from the camera was unraveling. His wife, Vicki, filed for a divorce that became final in 1982. Then the dog-eating incident occurred, making his problems public.

Aldridge said the delusions became stronger. In 1979 he took a leave of absence from WTMJ and at the end of 1980 he left the station. In 1981, he attempted suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills.

From then until 1984 he roamed the midwestern and southern states.

Early in 1984, thin and ragged, he showed up in the lobby of the Milwaukee Journal. A reporter heard Aldridge was in the building and persuaded him to give an interview. Aldridge disappeared the day the article ran, but in August he came back to Milwaukee.

Police, who are studying a video film of the match, said the canister was fired from the Celtic end of the ground into covered bleachers occupied by Hibernian supporters in the second-half.

Announcing the inquiry, Forsyth said such behaviour was both stupid and dangerous, and did nothing for Scotland's sporting image.

3 slots

Defence spending remains constant at \$5b

New Israeli budget cuts spending by \$471m

TEL AVIV (AP) — Finance Minister Moshe Nissim presented cabinet with a \$30.6 billion budget Monday which includes cuts of \$471 million in government subsidies, education and health services. Defence spending remains constant. The budget is part of a U.S.-

requested austerity programme begun in 1985 to curb triple-digit inflation, stabilise the economy and reduce a \$750 million government deficit.

Israeli media reported details of the proposal Monday, but finance ministry officials refused immediate comment.

Cargill tops Forbes list of private U.S. firms

NEW YORK (AP) — Cargill, a grain trader whose sales exceeded \$2 billion last fiscal year, is again the nation's largest private company, according to Forbes magazine's 1987 rankings.

Cargill has topped the Forbes list of the nation's 400 largest private companies for three consecutive years.

The list is based on total annual sales. Cargill's sales figure of \$32.4 billion in fiscal 1986 was more than 50 per cent higher than the \$20.3 billion in revenue of second-ranked Safeway Stores, a grocery-store chain.

Safeway, unranked the previous year, was taken private in 1986 by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. in a deal valued at \$4.2 billion.

Continental Grain, a commodity trading firm, was third for the third time, with sales of \$13.5 billion.

Ranked behind the top three were: Koch Industries, with sales of \$13 billion; Mars, \$7.7 billion; Bechtel Group, \$6.57 billion;

Supermarkets General, \$5.5 billion and R.H. Macy, \$5.2 billion.

A private company either has too few shareholders to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or files such reports but its stock is not available to the public.

Government-sponsored and non-profit businesses were excluded from the list.

The magazine estimated there are seven million privately held companies in the United States, compared with about 10,000 public companies.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.8315/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3062/72	Canadian dollar
	1.6353/60	West German marks
	1.8395/8405	Dutch guilders
	1.3405/15	Swiss francs
	34.22/25	Belgian francs
	5.5640/65	French francs
	1209/1210	Italian lire
	132.05/15	Japanese yen
	5.9475/9525	Swedish crowns
	6.3600/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.3225/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	494.25/495.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares were steady around the day's sharply lower levels in later afternoon, showing no significant response to the expected opening sell-off on Wall Street, dealers said.

By 1514 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was down 4.7 per cent or 7.3 points to 1,574.3 but this compared with 1,574.9 at 1400 GMT. The index touched a low of 1,570 shortly before 1400 GMT.

Dealers said London remained calm after the Wall Street plunge as a sharp fall in response to the weaker dollar had been anticipated in New York. Prices here moved sharply lower from the first trades on worries about inflation and higher interest rates arising from the lower U.S. currency.

Share analyst Tim Congdon of Shearson Lehman described Monday's U.K. equity falls as a response to Washington's apparent resignation to further declines in the dollar.

Economists in the U.K. agree the Reagan administration now wants to use the lower dollar to stimulate growth in 1988.

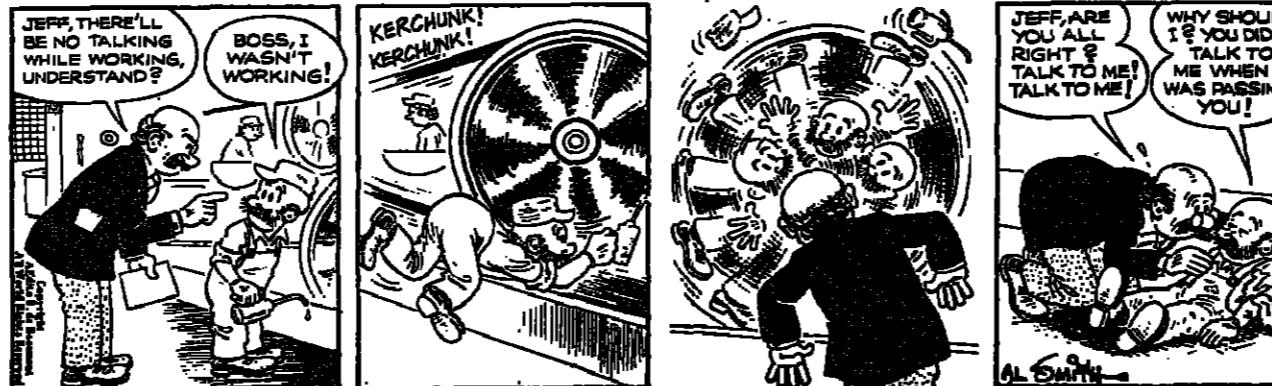
THE Daily Crossword



Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Horoscope not received

Dollar hits record lows

Gold price nears \$500 an ounce, sterling approaches \$1.83 while shares and stocks continue to slide

LONDON (R) — The dollar slumped to record lows on Monday as speculators started betting that recent efforts by governments to calm jittery financial markets could fail.

Its slide to record quoted lows of 1.6328 West German marks,

132 Japanese yen and 1.3387 Swiss francs also depressed share prices in Asia and Europe, where a weak dollar pinches the export earnings of major companies.

London shares fell 2.75 per cent at the opening and kept falling. Tokyo shares dropped 1.59 per cent.

Gold jumped around \$17 an ounce to trade over \$495 and was fixed in London at \$493.90.

"Confidence on the exchanges is cracking," said Mr. Andrew Bevan, an economist at investment bankers Drexel Burnham Lambert in London.

"Now we've had interest rate cuts in Europe, and they've done nothing, and we've had a budget agreement in Washington that isn't really an agreement. Hopes for a G-7 (Group of Seven) meeting are fading and it all adds up to a dollar under pressure," he said.

Western diplomats in Khartoum say supporters of the opposition National Islamic Front Party control most of the Islamic Banks in Sudan.

Some banks had been moving foreign currency outside the country against regulations or colluding with clients to deposit foreign currency brought illegally into Sudan.

Mr. Omar said both private and Islamic banks were involved, but he did not identify them or say how many there were.

The minister said 30 bankers, nine lawyers and nine senior

Ministers affected by the cuts vowed to fight the proposal, which must be approved by parliament before it goes into effect April 1.

The proposed budget cuts \$188 million in government subsidies of basic foodstuffs and transportation, a move expected to result in a 10 per cent price increase for such goods and services.

The plan also proposes cuts of \$88 million in the education budget and allocates \$25 million less for health services. Nissim also wants to cut \$100 million from child allowances paid to

Israelis families.

Health Minister Shoshanna Arbelli-Almosino vowed to fight the plan. "The health budget is a victim every year," she told Israel Radio. "We have crossed the red line."

Defence spending remains constant at \$5 billion under a concession offered by Nissim earlier this year after the government agreed to scrap development of the over-budget Laviv fighter plane.

Nissim had opposed the project, saying Israel could not afford it.

Israel's 1987 budget was \$25 billion. The proposed 1988

spending plan exceeds that amount by nearly \$6 billion, but most of that sum is earmarked for debt repayment and does not reflect an increase in actual spending for goods and services.

The austere 1988 budget proposal is in line with an economic reform programme launched in July 1985 following repeated U.S. requests that Israel cut government spending and promote more free enterprise.

The reforms, including a freeze

on prices and wages, have helped

reduce inflation from 445 per cent in 1984 to 12.9 per cent in the first 10 months of 1987.

arranged easily," Deputy Secretary for Monetary Affairs Joseph Yam told Reuters. "But we are still far from that."

The Hong Kong dollar has been pegged at 7.80 to one U.S. dollar since October 1983 when the currency went into a tailspin on fears over the British colony's political future.

The government says the peg is needed to maintain stability ahead of the transfer of power to Peking in 1997 as called for under a Sino-British accord.

Speculation on a revaluation has emerged through renewed weakness of the U.S. dollar and calls by Washington for the colony to revalue to cut a trade surplus with the United States.

As the U.S. dollar fell to a new post-war low against the Japanese yen and West German mark on Monday, the Hong Kong dollar strengthened to 7.7740 to the dollar from Friday's 7.7775 finish.

Hong Kong uses interest rates to keep currency trading near the peg. When interest rates fall, investors move funds into higher paying U.S. dollar investments and that weakens the local currency. If interest rates are raised, funds move back into Hong Kong dollars, strengthening the currency.

Interest on overnight funds, money lent between banks overnight, has slipped as low as zero recently. Overnight funds stood at 1.25 per cent at the end of trading on Monday.

Hong Kong's two major banks cut their prime lending rate — the interest charged on loans to their best customers — by half a percentage point to six per cent from Monday.

Dealers said that with such low interest rates, Hong Kong might have to impose negative interest if speculation persisted.

"I believe speculation will ease but we might have negative rates if the U.S. dollar continues to fall," said a currency dealer with a foreign bank.

Bonn and Bundesbank consider moves to stoke economy

In Bonn, the West German government and the central bank, the Bundesbank, are considering a new investment package and lower interest rates to boost the sluggish domestic economy, according to government sources and press reports.

The news magazine Der Spiegel said the majority of the Bundesbank central council favoured a cut in the discount rate to a post-war low of 2.5 per cent from 3.0 per cent.

Bank President Karl-Otto Poehl would like to announce a rate cut in the coming week, Der Spiegel said.

Interest rates go down in Hongkong

In Hong Kong, the authorities pushed interest rates sharply lower in bid to defend the local dollar.

Monetary officials on Monday

repeated long-held policy that no change was planned in the Hong Kong dollar's peg to the U.S. currency but that failed to halt an influx of speculative money.

They threatened to impose fees, or negative interest rates, on big bank deposits, to defend the peg.

Negative interest rates can be

THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DARTY

YEHRM

ENHAVE

REMUDE

Let's see how many minutes this class can go without talking

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: AISLE MINER LAXITY TRIBAL

Answer: His inability to tell the truth was this — A "LI-ABILITY"

Filipino rebel officers surrender

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The military announced Monday the surrender of five officers who took part in the August coup attempt, but there was no sign of rebel chief Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan on the deadline for his surrender.

Military spokesman Col. Oscar Florendo said the five included Maj. Ben-Hur Fernandez, who led the rebel force that took over two television stations during the coup attempt; Capt. Victorino Panganiban; Maj. Saulito Aromin; Maj. Medardo Apacible; and Lt. Allen Bantolo.

Col. Florendo said the military would not extend the deadline for the remaining 17 officers and 108 enlisted men to surrender without losing military pay and benefits. He said those who wanted to give up should telephone one of 15 numbers by the end of the day and "physically return" by noon Tuesday.

Maj. Fernandez appeared

identified, denied press reports that another senior mutineer, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Berroya, had surrendered. Col. Berroya led the takeover of the Philippine Constabulary garrison at Camp Olivas.

The officer told the Associated Press that he was still negotiating with Col. Berroya and said Col. Berroya may surrender soon.

On Sunday, private radio station DZXL said Col. Honasan told one of its reporters, Joseph Parafina, and five other Filipino journalists that he wanted to help Mrs. Aquino but would not surrender. Col. Honasan was interviewed at his hideout in the central Luzon region north of Manila, the station said.

"I have no such plans because no terms have been offered," Parafina quoted Col. Honasan as saying of his possible surrender.

"He said he would like to talk to the president and that he wants to help the administration because he knows it is still weak," Parafina said.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said the only

thing Mrs. Aquino could offer Col. Honasan if he surrenders is a guarantee of his safety.

"As far as I know, and this is what the president has been saying, she is very willing for Gringo to give up. His safety is secured, but there will be no terms and conditions," Mr. Benigno said in a telephone interview. "There has been no indication that she has veered away from that position."

Cl. Honasan reportedly denied charges by Manila Police Chief Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim that he had stashed more than 30,000 rounds of machinegun ammunition in a Manila house in preparation for an attack early next month. The ammunition was seized during a raid on the house Friday.

"He laughed and asked, 'why is it that every time something happens, we are the ones blamed?'" Parafina said.

He said Honasan was not bothered by the loss of pay and benefits. He said those at large have not been paid or received any benefits since the coup attempt.

None of the recovered bodies has been identified.

Contact with the plane was lost

Nine bodies found at S. African crash site

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Agencies) — Search teams found four more bodies Monday in the Indian Ocean near where a South African Airways Jumbo jet crashed with 159 people on board. Nine bodies have been recovered so far.

The crash occurred early Saturday after the Boeing 747's pilot reported smoke inside the plane as it approached Mauritius for a refueling stop en route from Taiwan to Johannesburg. Only small pieces of debris have been found, and all aboard are presumed dead.

The five bodies found Sunday were brought to the Mauritian capital, Port Louis, early Monday and taken to a hospital for an autopsy.

Officials would not speculate on the cause of the crash of the 747-200B "Combi," a Jumbo Jet designed to carry passengers and cargo.

Mauritius is an island chain 3,520 kilometres north east of Johannesburg and about 800 kilometres east of Madagascar, a larger island nation east of southern Africa.

COLUMNS 7&8

Undersea research station launched

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government has announced the launching of an undersea research station that allows scientists to work for virtually unlimited time to examine the ocean depths. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) said the 81-ton station, called Aquarius, has been placed on the floor of the Salt Water Canyon off the island of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The \$5.5-million station, which is 13 metres long, 3.5 metres wide and 5 metres high, has three compartments and can house up to six people. It replaces the undersea station, HydroLab, which completed nearly 300 missions between 1966 and 1985 for the administration. The new station "makes it possible for scientists to live and work on the ocean floor for virtually unlimited time, allowing a nine-hour day of research before returning to the habitat," NOAA said in a statement.

During the next two years, the Aquarius will be used in various undersea research including fisheries studies, oceanography, marine engineering research and studies into the cause of coral bleaching in the Caribbean, the agency said. The station is connected by an umbilical system to an unmanned surface support boat and operates without support from the shore. If power or air is interrupted, an emergency system activates, providing occupants up to 72 hours for decompression and swimming to the surface, the agency said. The main chamber in the vessel houses the sleeping area, laboratory equipment, computers and a modern galley. From the living compartment, scientists may look through observation ports to view sealife.

Company to produce pineapple cloth

TOKYO (R) — Pineapple consumers will soon be able to wear them as well as eat them thanks to a Japanese textile firm which is to mass-produce a cloth made from pineapple fibre. A spokeswoman for the Kanebo Company said pineapple cloth was stronger than cotton, good in water absorption, easy to dry, and has a texture somewhere between cotton and linen. "It is the fifth natural textile after cotton, linen, silk and wool," she said. "It can also be easily woven together with other materials." The firm expects clothes made with the textile to appear in the shops by late 1988. The Philippines has traditionally made pineapple textiles as a handicraft industry but Kanebo will be the first to produce them on a modern basis, she said.

Sicilian pensioner shoots lawyer

LENTINI, Sicily (R) — A Sicilian pensioner, exasperated by years of delay to his lawsuit, took a gun to court and shot his lawyer. Police said Salvatore Amenta, 77, drew a pistol from his pocket during a hearing in this eastern town and fired at Salvatore Maddalena, 37, slightly wounding him and a colleague. The hearing was immediately suspended. They said Amenta had been seeking a ruling to secure the demolition of a house he alleged had been built without planning permission opposite his, blocking the view. "My case has been postponed on and off for 14 years. Appeals, petitions, reports, it's enough to make you go crazy... I have paid millions of lire to the lawyers," police later quoted him as saying.

Girl survives by eating potato chips

KANSAS CITY, Kansas (AP) — A 17-month-old girl survived for two to three weeks by apparently eating potato chips and drinking water from a toilet while her parents and infant sister lay dead nearby, authorities say. She probably will have no recollection of the ordeal, they add. Linda M. Cox was listed in fair condition at Bethany Medical Centre, nursing supervisor Mary Chance has said. The girl, discovered in her parents' home Friday, had a roast beef dinner Saturday and "she's eating fine today," she said Sunday. Linda was found huddled with the family dog in the bathroom after a relative went to visit, noticed an odor coming from the locked house and called police. The bodies of her parents, Matthew Madl, 29, and Angela Cox, 17, were found with guns nearby in the living room of the small one-story house. Autopsies found they died of single shots to the head. Police suspect that Madl, who had complained of financial problems, shot and killed Ms. Cox two or three weeks ago, then turned the gun on himself. The body of 3-month-old Amber D. Cox was found strapped in an infant seat in a bedroom. An autopsy found she died of dehydration. Police Lt. Ron Miller said Linda may have survived by eating potato chips, since chips were found scattered throughout the house. He speculated that the dog drank from the toilet bowl and said Linda could have done the same. Miller said dog feces found in the house led police to believe that there was dog food within the dog's reach.

Fear of AIDS changing sex practices

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans are changing their sex habits out of fear of AIDS, with more than 40 per cent of adults concerned that they will contract the deadly virus, according to the latest Gallup poll. AIDS is viewed by 68 per cent of Americans as the nation's most serious health problem, while 14 per cent consider cancer more serious and 7 per cent heart disease, according to the poll, published in New York Times. The poll found that 20 per cent of American adults are "very concerned" that they will get acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 22 per cent are "a little concerned." Because of this concern, 55 per cent of American adults are taking specific precautions against AIDS — using condoms, using more discretion in choosing sexual partners, avoiding blood transfusions or saving their own blood in blood banks — or plan to be more cautious, the poll indicated. The poll was based on interviews with 1,569 adults in 300 cities and towns between Oct. 23 and Oct. 26. The sampling error is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Religion cited in fishing dispute

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Eskimos in the village of Quinhagak say catch-and-release fishing by sportsmen violates their religious beliefs. "It is against the natives religion to allow their food to be played with and wasted," attorneys with Alaska Legal Services in Bethel wrote in a proposal to Alaska Board of Fisheries to ban the practice of catch-and-release on the Kanekuk River. The village and river are about 680 kilometres south west of Anchorage. The natives and their attorneys claim that fish released after being hooked by sport fishermen often die. Mac Minard, fisheries biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Dillingham, estimated as much as 30 per cent of the fish released by anglers die. Alexie Pleasant, a village leader, said Eskimos have been taught that fish and game resources should not be used for pleasure. Assistant Attorney General Lari Spangler said she doesn't think the villagers' religious rights are being violated. "Religious freedom issues do not come into play until people are forced to do something against their religion, or are forced to refrain from doing something," she said. "That doesn't appear to be the case in Quinhagak." The religion argument was greeted with scepticism and anger by sportsmen.

"What they want is an exclusive subsistence area," said Tom Elias, president of the Alaska Sport Fishing Association. David Law, a member of the Alaska Fly Fishers, called the proposed ban on hook-and-release ridiculous. It would set a dangerous precedent, he said. Trouble between natives and fishermen who fly into the Kanekuk area has been brewing for the past five years. Minard said. Heated words and shoves were exchanged in July after the Alaska Department of Fish and Game closed the river to commercial fishing, but left it open for sport fishing.

Avalanche buries Chilean workers camp; 60 missing

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Government television reported that 60 people were missing and feared dead following an avalanche that roared down an Andean valley near Santiago, burying a workers' camp and a picnic area.

Two bodies were recovered from the Sunday avalanche, both several kilometres from the workers' camp. One was the body of a boy about 8 years old.

Radio stations earlier said 25 workers were missing from the camp. Authorities said in a preliminary report that 18 people from the workers' camp were missing and that they could not account for many people at the picnic grounds.

Authorities said dozens of people were injured, some seriously, when snow, rocks and mud swept down the mountainside at about 12:30 p.m. (1500 GMT). Many of the injured were on Sunday outings in the area near Los Maitenes, a village 75 kilometres south east of the capital of Santiago.

Rescue crews and military and police helicopters rushed to the region. Police said by dusk that

scores of people had been evacuated, but nearly 200 remained stranded. Rescue work was suspended at about 8 p.m. (2300 GMT) because of darkness and was scheduled to resume at dawn Monday, police said.

The avalanche apparently was caused by the melting of snow high on the mountain.

Police blocked the only road from Santiago to the area and urged people to leave the zone, saying a new avalanche could occur and the swollen Colorado River posed a threat.

A police report said the avalanche buried a camp for workers building a hydroelectric plant on the Colorado River.

Gen. Jorge Portilla, the police officer in charge of the rescue operation, said: "I just can't give a figure of victims. From the helicopter we saw a number of abandoned vehicles in the area, but we don't know what happened to the people who were in those vehicles."

He said those stranded "are doing well, and we are now sending them food and clothing."

Catholic bishop helps end Oakdale prison siege

OAKDALE (R) — An eight-day siege by 1,000 Cuban inmates at a prison in the United States has ended with 26 hostages being released thanks to the intervention of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The hostages were released on Sunday 7 1/2 hours after prison officials began broadcasting to the prisoners a videotape made by auxiliary Bishop Agustin Roman of Miami in which he said he approved a government offer to end the crisis.

Prison officials said it was not clear whether the agreement with Cuban inmates protesting against plans to deport them from the United States would help solve a similar siege in Atlanta, where detainees on Sunday freed four of the 94 hostages they have held since last Monday.

A Justice Department official

Philippine death toll from Nina rises to 658

MANILA (R) — The death toll from typhoon Nina, which caused havoc in the central Philippines last week, has risen to 658, official reports said on Monday.

Government officials said the toll was expected to rise as reports from isolated interior villages arrived. They said 14 towns in the coconut-growing Bicol region were still submerged as rescue operations continued for the fifth day.

Social Welfare Secretary Mita Pardo de Tavera appealed for food and medicine for the more than 100,000 people made homeless by the typhoon.

The typhoon struck last Wednesday night, causing tidal waves that flattened several villages. At least 500 of the fatalities were from coastal villages in Sorsogon, the worst hit of the 18 provinces declared calamity areas by President Corazon Aquino.

A calamity area is entitled to government assistance and prices of essential commodities are kept low.

Three Sri Lankan policemen of the anti-guerrilla special task force were shot dead when Tigers ambushed a foot-patrol and attacked a police station in the eastern district Muttar.

Meanwhile, President Junius Jayewardene appointed newcom-

ers to three ministries following the resignation this month of a minister who opposed a proposal to give limited autonomy to the Tamil minority, state radio said.

Mr. Jayewardene also appointed three new deputy ministers and a district minister in what political sources described as a minor reshuffle.

The cabinet changes followed the resignation three weeks ago of Agriculture and Food Minister Gamani Jayasuriya, who opposed merging the Tamil-dominated north with the ethnically-mixed east under one provincial council.

Parliament passed legislation on Nov. 12 paving the way for the council which is part of a controversial agreement signed by Mr. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in July to end the Tamil rebellion.

Meanwhile, President Junius Jayewardene appointed newcom-

Mozambique rebel attack death toll reaches 63

MAPUTO (R) — The number of people killed in last Saturday's rebel ambush on a road convoy in Mozambique has risen from 42 to 63, the semi-official newspaper Notícias reported on Monday.

The attack by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels took place at Maluana, 50 kilometres north of the capital Maputo.

Notícias said 32 of the 78 wounded were in serious condition.

The right-wing MNR has been fighting to overthrow the Mozambican government for the past 11 years.

Notícias said 32 of the 78 wounded were in serious condition.

The shooting started at about 7:30 a.m. (0300 GMT), when long bursts of machinegun fire and other explosions echoed around the mountains overlooking the Afghan capital.

Western eyewitnesses said they had seen two bodies and a third person lying injured in the street near a wrecked car about one kilometre from the Kabul Polytechnic, where the assembly.

Afghan officials said the shooting started after a former guerrilla commander, who joined the government side two years ago with the rank of general, attempted to force his way into the assembly with armed guards.

"There are certain security measures that everyone is obliged to follow," Hashmat Kainani, a spokesman for the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), told foreign reporters gathered in Kabul to attend the assembly.

The shooting started at about 7:30 a.m. (0300 GMT), when long bursts of machinegun fire and other explosions echoed around the mountains overlooking the Afghan capital.

Police said Kabul was largely peaceful after a second period of curfew was lifted on Monday morning. Witnesses said police and paramilitary forces were guarding key points in the city.

The curfew would be reimposed between 5:30 p.m. and 8 a.m. (1130-0200 GMT) to ensure

continued peace, police said.

Major mills and factories would be exempt from the curfew to avoid production losses, a police statement said.

Several thousand people have been arrested in Bangladesh since authorities imposed a state of emergency there last Friday.

The arrests were made in the capital and its suburbs on Sunday night, police said without giving details.

They also said they recovered lethal weapons including several home-made bombs filled with metal fragments in a raid in the city's Khilgaon residential area.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad declared the state of emergency on Friday night to thwart weeks of protests by 21 opposition parties trying to force his resignation.

Under the emergency powers, he has banned rallies and marches, placed five key cities including Dhaka under intermittent curfew and imposed a ban on news reports other than items of war and drought.

Police said Dhaka was largely peaceful after a second period of curfew was lifted on Monday morning. Witnesses said police and paramilitary forces were guarding key points in the city.

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continued peace, police said.

They said no fresh street clashes were reported overnight in the main cities but that two more people had died in hospital of bullet wounds received when police fired on curfew breakers.

The sources, speaking in Agartala, a north east Indian city close to the Bangladesh border, said all major political leaders had been rounded up immediately after the emergency was declared and the current wave of arrests was concentrating on middle-ranking officials and party organisers.

The sources said the known death toll was now 11, with nine people killed by police in Dhaka, one in Chittagong and one in Narayanganj.

Bangladesh authorities have imposed a blackout on unofficial news from the country and there was no confirmation of the killings or the arrests, which the Indian sources said could be more than 6,000.

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